

## § 94.0, Nt.

that may be present, as indicated by the required TID or pink juice test.

*United States.* All of the States.

*Veterinarian in Charge.* The veterinary official of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture, who is assigned by the Administrator to supervise and perform the official animal health work of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service in the State or area concerned.

*Wild swine.* Any swine which are allowed to roam outside an enclosure.

[52 FR 33801, Sept. 8, 1987]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 94.0, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at [www.fdsys.gov](http://www.fdsys.gov).

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 78 FR 72998, Dec. 4, 2013, § 94.0 was amended by removing the definitions of *cervid* and *specified risk materials (SRMs)* and adding definitions of *exporting region*, *mechanically separated meat*, *processed animal protein*, *specified risk materials (SRMs) from regions of controlled risk for BSE*, and *specified risk materials (SRMs) from regions of undetermined risk for BSE* in alphabetical order, effective Mar. 4, 2014. For the convenience of the user, the added text is set forth as follows:

### § 94.0 Definitions.

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*Exporting region.* A region from which shipments are sent to the United States.

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*Mechanically separated meat.* A finely comminuted product resulting from the mechanical separation and removal of most of the bone from attached skeletal muscle of bovine carcasses that meets the FSIS specifications contained in 9 CFR 319.5.

\* \* \* \* \*

*Processed animal protein.* Meat meal, bone meal, meat-and-bone meal, blood meal, dried plasma and other blood products, hydrolyzed protein, hoof meal, horn meal, poultry meal, feather meal, fish meal, and any other similar products.

\* \* \* \* \*

*Specified risk materials (SRMs) from regions of controlled risk for BSE.* Those bovine parts considered to be at particular risk of containing the BSE agent in infected animals,

## 9 CFR Ch. I (1–1–14 Edition)

as listed in the FSIS regulations at 9 CFR 310.22(a).

*Specified risk materials (SRMs) from regions of undetermined risk for BSE.* Those bovine parts considered to be at particular risk of containing the BSE agent in infected animals, as listed in the FSIS regulations at 9 CFR 310.22(a), except that the following bovine parts from regions of undetermined risk for BSE are considered SRMs if they are derived from bovines over 12 months of age: Brain, skull, eyes, trigeminal ganglia, spinal cord, vertebral column (excluding the vertebrae of the tail, the transverse processes of the thoracic and lumbar vertebrae, and the wings of the sacrum), and the dorsal root ganglia.

### § 94.1 Regions where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists; importations prohibited.

(a) APHIS considers rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease to exist in all regions of the world except those declared free of one or both of these diseases by APHIS.

(1) A list of regions that APHIS has declared free of rinderpest and a list of regions APHIS has declared free of foot and mouth disease are maintained on the APHIS Web site at [http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import\\_export/animals/animal\\_disease\\_status.shtml](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/animals/animal_disease_status.shtml). Copies of the list will also be available via postal mail, fax, or email upon request to the Sanitary Trade Issues Team, National Center for Import and Export, Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, 4700 River Road Unit 38, Riverdale, Maryland 20737.

(2) APHIS will add a region to the list of those it has declared free of rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease, or both, after it conducts an evaluation of the region in accordance with § 92.2 of this subchapter and finds that the disease, or diseases, are not present. In the case of a region formerly on this list that is removed due to an outbreak, the region may be returned to the list in accordance with the procedures for reestablishment of a region's disease-free status in § 92.4 of this subchapter. APHIS will remove a region from the list of those it has declared free of rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease upon determining that the disease exists in the region based on reports APHIS receives of outbreaks of the disease from veterinary officials of

the exporting country, from the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), or from other sources the Administrator determines to be reliable.

(b) The importation of any ruminant or swine or any fresh (chilled or frozen) meat of any ruminant or swine<sup>1</sup> that originates in any region where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists, as designated in paragraph (a) of this section, or that enters a port in or otherwise transits a region in which rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists, is prohibited:

(1) Except as provided in part 93 of this chapter for wild ruminants and wild swine;

(2) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section for fresh (chilled or frozen) meat of ruminants or swine that is otherwise eligible for importation under this part but that enters a port or otherwise transits a region where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists; and

(3) Except as provided in § 94.4 of this part for cooked or cured meat from regions where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists.

(4) Except as provided in § 94.22 for fresh (chilled or frozen) beef and ovine meat from Uruguay.

(c) The importation of any used farm equipment that originates in any region where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists, as designated in paragraph (a) of this section, is prohibited, unless the equipment is accompanied by an original certificate signed by an authorized official of the national animal health service of the exporting region that states that the equipment, after its last use and prior to export, was steam-cleaned free of all exposed dirt and other particulate matter. Such farm equipment is subject to APHIS inspection at the port of arrival. If it is found during such inspection to contain any exposed dirt or other particulate matter, it will be denied entry into the United States, unless, in the judgment of the APHIS inspector, the amount of exposed soil is minimal enough to allow cleaning at

the port of arrival, and there are adequate facilities and personnel at the port to conduct such cleaning without risk of disease contamination.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this part, fresh (chilled or frozen) meat of ruminants or swine raised and slaughtered in a region free of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest, as designated in paragraph (a) of this section, and fresh (chilled or frozen) beef and ovine meat exported from Uruguay in accordance with § 94.22, which during shipment to the United States enters a port or otherwise transits a region where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists, may be imported provided that all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The meat is accompanied by the foreign meat inspection certificate required by § 327.4 of this title and, upon arrival of the meat in the United States, the foreign meat inspection certificate is presented to an authorized inspector at the port of arrival;

(2) The meat is placed in the transporting carrier in a hold, compartment, or, if the meat is containerized, in a container that which was sealed in the region of origin by an official of such region with serially numbered seals approved by APHIS, so as to prevent contact of the meat with any other cargo, handling of the meat after the hold, compartment, or container is sealed, and the loading of any cargo into and the removal of any cargo from the sealed hold, compartment, or container en route to the United States;

(3) If any foreign official breaks a seal applied in the region of origin in order to inspect the meat, he or she then reseals the hold, compartment, or container with a new serially numbered seal; and, if any member of a ship's crew breaks a seal, the serial number of the seal, the location of the seal, and the reason for breaking the seal are recorded in the ship's log.

(4) The serial numbers of the seals used to seal the hold, compartment, or container are recorded on the foreign meat inspection certificate which accompanies the meat;

(5) Upon arrival of the carrier in the United States port of arrival, the seals are found by an APHIS representative to be intact, and the representative

<sup>1</sup>Importation of animals and meat includes bringing the animals or meat within the territorial limits of the United States on a means of conveyance for use as sea stores or for other purposes.

## § 94.1, Nt.

finds that there is no evidence indicating that any seal has been tampered with; *Provided that*, if the representative finds that any seal has been broken or has a different number than is recorded on the foreign meat inspection certificate, then the meat may remain eligible for entry into the United States only if APHIS personnel are available to inspect the hold, compartment, or container, the packages of meat, and all accompanying documentation; and the importer furnishes additional documentation (either copies of pages from the ship's log signed by the officer-in-charge, or certification from a foreign government that the original seal was removed and the new seal applied by officials of that government) that demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Administrator that the meat was not contaminated or exposed to contamination during movement from the region of origin to the United States; and

(6) The meat is found by an authorized inspector to be as represented on the foreign meat inspection certificate.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control numbers 0579-0015 and 0579-0195)

[30 FR 12118, Sept. 23, 1965]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 94.1, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at [www.fdsys.gov](http://www.fdsys.gov).

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 78 FR 72998, Dec. 4, 2013, § 94.1 was amended in paragraphs (b)(4) and (d) by removing the citation “§ 94.22” both times it appears and adding the citation “§ 94.29” in its place, effective Mar. 4, 2014.

## § 94.2 Fresh (chilled or frozen) products (other than meat), and milk and milk products of ruminants and swine.

(a) The importation of fresh (chilled or frozen) products (other than meat and milk and milk products) derived from ruminants or swine, originating in, shipped from, or transiting any region designated in § 94.1(a) as a region affected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease is prohibited, except as provided in § 94.3 and parts 95 and 96 of this chapter.

## 9 CFR Ch. I (1–14 Edition)

(b) The importation of milk and milk products of ruminants and swine originating in, shipped from, or transiting any region designated in § 94.1(a) as a region affected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease is prohibited, except as provided in § 94.16.

[40 FR 44123, Sept. 25, 1975, as amended at 62 FR 56022, Oct. 28, 1997; 77 FR 1392, Jan. 10, 2012]

## § 94.3 Organs, glands, extracts, or secretions of ruminants or swine.

The importation of fresh (chilled or frozen) organs, glands, extracts, or secretions derived from ruminants or swine, originating in any region where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists, as designated in § 94.1, except for pharmaceutical or biological purposes under conditions prescribed by the Administrator in each instance, is prohibited.

[28 FR 5980, June 13, 1963, as amended at 53 FR 48520, Dec. 1, 1988; 62 FR 56022, Oct. 28, 1997; 63 FR 67574, Dec. 8, 1998]

## § 94.4 Cured or cooked meat from regions where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists.

(a) The importation of cured meats derived from ruminants or swine, originating in any region where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists, as designated in § 94.1, is prohibited unless the following conditions have been fulfilled:

(1) All bones shall have been completely removed in the region of origin.

(2) The meat shall have been held in an unfrozen, fresh condition for at least 3 days immediately following the slaughter of the animals from which it was derived.

(3)(i) The meat shall have been thoroughly cured and fully dried in such manner that it may be stored and handled without refrigeration, as in the case of salami and other summer sausages, tasajo, xarque, or jerked beef, bouillon cubes, dried beef, and Westphalia, Italian and similar type hams. The term “fully dried” as used in this paragraph means dried to the extent that the water-protein ratio in the wettest portion of the product does not exceed 2.25 to 1.

(ii) Laboratory analysis of samples to determine the water-protein ratios will